British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1334.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852. [*Established in* 1826.]

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Session, 7th May.—After some rectifications of the preceding minute, a note was read from the Executive stating that orders had been issued for the election of a Deputy, in the room of Don Bernabé Escalada resigned.—A memorial was presented from the Minister of Government, but its reading was deferred till those from the other Departments were also presented.—A petition of Señor Pellegrini, respecting a supply of river water for the use of the City, was commenced to be read, but suspended on a motion of Deputy Gaunbea, that such documents should be presented in extract.—Señor Pico presented a motion relative to the election of the permanent Governor, which was referred to the corresponding Commission.—Don Juan B. Peña, and Don Francisco Balbin were appointed President and Vice-President of the Public Credit.—Deputies Carreras and Dominguez were appointed from serving on Commissions to which they had been appointed; and Messrs. Olivera and Miguenz named in their stead.—Deputy Albarracin moved the necessity of proceeding to the election of permanent Secretaries, which was seconded by Señor Delgado; and Señor Olivera having produced a draft of Law on the subject, it was read and referred to the corresponding Commission.—Finally it was accorded, that the President should cite the Chamber, as soon as the labours of the Committee of Legislation were ready.

Session 10th May.—The minute of the previous Session having been read and approved, a note was read from the Executive, announcing the election of Don Vicente Cazzon for the district of Patagones.—Another from the Bishop of Aulon, persisting in his resignation; which was admitted.

An extract of Señor Pellegrini's Petition, mentioned in that of the 7th, was then read; as also of a petition of Don Pedro de Angelis, *respecting* the incomplete state of a volume of the Journal of Sessions. Both petitions referred to the corresponding Commission.

Deputy Albarracin presented a motion, proposing the nomination of a commission from the bosom of the Chamber, to manifest to General Urquiza in the name of the people, the sentiments of gratitude wherewith they are animated towards his person, for having efficaciously contributed to upset tyranny and establish liberty. Señor Pico also presented a draft of Law to the following effect:—

"Art. 1st—That the Province of Buenos Ayres confers a vote of thanks on H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, General in Chief of the Liberating Army, Brigadier General Don Justo José de Urquiza, for having freed it from the tyranny that oppressed it, and for having initiated the national organization of the Argentine Confederation.

Art. 2nd—The Province of Buenos Ayres adheres to the vote proclaimed by H. E. General Urquiza, of immediately constituting the Nation, by means of a General Congress, and will contribute with all its means to the attainment of this object.

Art. 3rd—That on this part of the Province of Buenos Ayres General Urquiza is appointed Representative of the Foreign Relations, and Affairs of Peace and War, and generally of all those that belong to the national authority, and ratifies what has been done in this respect by the Provisional Government of the Province.

Art. 4th—A copy of the present sanction shall be placed in the hands of H. E. the Representative of the Foreign Relations by a special Commission of the Chamber."

Said motions having been severally explained by their respective Authors, were referred to the Committee of Constituitonal Affairs.

Deputy Sagui submitted a draft of law, appointing the 13th instant for the election of the Governor and Captain General of the Province, agreeably to the spirit of the law of the 23d December 1820, and the provision of its 15th Article; which was sanctioned, after a brief discussion.

Dr. Bernardo Velez was then elected 1st Secretary of the Chamber, and Dr. Don Juan Pico, second Secretary; whereupon the Meeting adjourned till the 12th instant, at the usual hour.

Synopsis of Official Documents.

(*To facilitate reference we affix the dates of their publication in the "Progreso"*)—

May 7th—Note from the Chief of Police, intimating that Señor Demarchi had offered to supply gratis, for the term of one year, the medicines that might be required for the Foundling Hospital—Reply, directing the Chief of Police to thank Señor Demarchi, in name of the Government for his philanthropic conduct.

Decrees from the the Department of Foreign Relations, making the following Consular appointments:—Don Manuel Calvo, Vice Consul of the Argentine Confederation in Rio Janeiro;—Don José Maria Vazquez, Vice-Consul, at the Port of Arequipa,—Don Manuel Leocadio de Oliveira, Vice-Consul at Parnagua;—Don Alejandro Villots, Consul-General at Lima.

Decree from Department of Public Instruction, appointing Don Pedro Pico Professor of Physical Mathematics, for the Elementary classes of the University.

Representation of certain Justices of the Peace, requesting a prorogation of the term allowed for the regulation of Capitals, with a view to fixing the amount of Poperty Tax —Reply, extending said term to the 30th June.

Decree of the Department of Finances, providing that the papers of vessels belonging to the littoral Provinces, shall be extended on stamps of the same value, as those used for vessels of this Province.

Note from the Consul General of Brazil to the Under-Secretary of War, thanking him for the release of three Brazilian subjects from military service, and requesting a similar service in favour of a fourth.—Reply, stating that the necessary orders had been given to the Commandant General of Arms, for the discharge of the two individuals in question.

May 8th—Note from the Minister of Government to the Tribunal of Commerce, intimating the determination of the Government to increase the number of Licensed Brokers from six to thirty, and requesting the Tribunal to propose the individuals most apparent for that destination.

Note from Dr. Carcoba, Criminal Judge, stating that Don José Joaquin Fernandez had ceded in favour of the Foundling Hospital, the sum of 500 dols., *awarded him in a* suit for redress of grievances.—Reply, directing said Judge to acquaint Señor Fernandez of the satisfaction wherewith the Government regarded his philanthropic conduct.

Note from the Minister of War to that of Government respecting the repair and preservation of the battery at the port of Ensenada.—Reply, intimating that the corresponding instructions had been issued to the Justice of Peace of the District.

May 10th—Note of Don José Maria Alos, Consul General of Spain for the States of the River Plata, appointing Don Pio Pidermonte Consul of Spain in this City; Don Vicente Casares to be recognised as his substitute in case of absence or indisposition—Decree from Department of Foreign Affairs, recognising Señor Zembrano in said capacity, and Señor Casares as his substitute in the cases above-mentioned.

Decree of the Department of Government, naming Presbyter Don Miguel Vidal, Curate of the Metropolitan Church of Entre-Rios, and Presbyter Don José Maria Rolon, at present in the Province of Corrientes, Honorary Prebendaries.

Note from the Justice of Peace of Lobos, stating that, in addition to 500 horses formerly remitted, he had forwarded 320 for the Division of Colonel Bustos.—Reply, thanking the Justice of Peace anew for his zeal and activity in executing the superior orders.

Representation of the Justice of Peace of Chapaleofú, stating forth the necessity of a small Church for the Town of Tandil; the inhabitants being disposed to erect it; and soliciting permission.—Reply, conceding the licence requested, with the assurance that the Government would also contribute on its part, in forwarding so praise-worthy an object.

Note of the Chief of Police, suggesting the propriety of authorising the former district Commissioners to collect the Sereno impost for the months of February, March and April, in the districts where the service of Sereno is not been kept up.—Resolution in accordance with said suggestion.

Note from Don Pedro Rosas y Belgrano, Commandant of the Regiment No. 11 of National Guards, stating that Deputies had been sent to him by the Indian Cacique Callfucurá, setting forth that said Cacique had repaired to Bahia Blanca, for the purpose of preventing as far as possible the depredations of the hostile Indians, on which occasion his son and a nephew had been captured and carried into the town; asserting that the views of said Cacique were friendly and pacific, and requesting that the prisoners might forthwith be set at liberty.—Reply of the Government, that to appreciate the protestations of Callfucurá, it was necessary to await the report of the Authorities of Bahia Blanca, and though extremely anxious for the tranquillity of the country districts, it was determined to make its authority be respected by that barbarous and astute enemy; and recommending the greatest caution in the communications that might take place with said Cacique or his dependants.

Note of the Commission of Robbed Property, suggesting the remission of the fiscal dues, 1½ per cent., on the amount of said property sold by Public Auction, so as to increase the dividend to the unfortunate sufferers.—Resolution of the Government, in conformity with the suggestion of the Commission, and exonerating the auctioneer, Don Tomas Gowland, from the aforesaid duties, in favor of the object indicated.

May 11th.—Note from the Provisional Government to Don Juan Manuel Besnes y Irigoyen, thanking him for the Caligraphic picture he had presented to it, comprising an allegorical representation of the battle of Caseros, and the political effects that may be anticipated from it; and condecorating him with the distinction of "First Honorary Caligrapher of the Normal School of this Province."

Decree, making various appointments in the Custom House.

Proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the Province of Cordova, Don Alejandro Guzman, to the People and troops of the Capital.

Proclamation of Don Manuel Antonio Zavalla, Lieutenant Colonel of the Battalion Patricios, to the People of Cordoba and the troops under his command.

May 12th.—Decree of the Department of Government, appointing Sunday the 16th instant for the election of a Deputy, instead of the Rev. Bishop of Aulon, whose resignation has been accepted.

Notes from the Justice of Peace of Navarro, respecting a supply of horses for the division of Colonel Bustos, and stating that 372 horses had been forwarded, notwithstanding the scarcity occasioned by the levies of January and the subsequent drought.—Reply, approving the active measures adopted by said Justice of Peace.

Resolution of the Tribunal of Commerce, to the effect that sums deposited in the Bank by its order, should not be disposed of in any way without its express authorization; and that in the case of bankruptcies, detailed inventories should be made in presence of one of the Members of the Tribunal; which resolution has obtained the sanction and approbation of the Superior Government.

May 13th.—Decree of the Provisional Government, ordering the suspension of the following periodicals, the "Avispa," the "Torito," the "Nuevo Epoca," and "Pedro Castañeta," with orders to the Attorney General to institute a prosecution against their respective Editors, to be founded on paragraphs and expressions to be pointed by the Government; prohibiting for ten days, the publication of anonymous communications in any of the other journals, or the commencement of any new periodical, under any pretext whatever. Said resolution to be notified to all Editors and Printing Offices, and submitted to the Honourable Chamber of Representatives.

Decree appointing certain subaltern employés in the Custom-House.

Note from the Minister of War to that of Government, suggesting more stringent measures to enforce enrolment in the National Guard.—Reply of the Minister of Government, stating that instructions had been issued to the Justices of Peace of the City, to form a list of all defaulters, in order to provide for the correction of the abuse.

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NATIONAL BANK.

"REMARKS ON THE PUBLIC CURRENCY.

Mr. Editor,—

In reference to the Legislative enactments proposed in our former article, (1) I owe perspicuity to some of your readers that a mere *declaratory* value can add little or nothing to the actual state of our Paper Currency. It will at least be granted that paper money is a mere representative of exchangeable value, and consequently ought to have a definite and clearly expressed value attached to it. If we recur to the period of its first introduction as a circulating medium, the truth of this becomes self-evident. We accept of paper in lieu of any commodity delivered, only from the persuasion that it may at pleasure be exchanged for an equal amount of the same, or an equivalent amount of any other commodity we may require. Without an expressed, or at least, a decidedly implied value, such permutations neither would nor could be effected. And hence the anomaly of our Paper Currency; the old bank notes expressing an exchangeable value, which they do not possess, and which no one now believes them to possess; whilst the latter emissions have no expressed value at all. The former ought to be retired from circulation, as altogether deceptive, whilst the latter ought to be reformed by assigning to them some definite value. Experience has shown that "A Current Dollar" is too vague a definition for an element that enters into the ten thousand daily transactions of a large community.

We do not imagine it practicable to return all at once to the only sound and safe principle, that of rendering paper money convertible at sight into specie. It is not in general to easy to retrace the consequences of a long series of errors or abuses. There never was a more rash and unconsiderate experiment than the introduction of a Paper Currency into a new and unconsolidated state. In such circumstances not only are the requisite guarantees wanting for its effective convertibility into specie, but it even furnishes, at one time a motive, and at another the means, of ambitious enterprise on the one one hand, or factious opposition on the other. But, in the meantime, we have to deal with an existing, a present and a pressing evil. Our dominion over the past is limited indeed. Let us at least profit by experience—that bitter but wholesome fruit of disappointment—avoiding the errors we cannot rectify, and drawing from the future the best gratification we can for the injuries of the past.

Since then immediate payment cannot be obtained, let us arrange accounts, and give or get a distinct acknowledgement for the amount due. Such arrangements are mutually advantageous to debtor and creditor. It affords the former a distinct view of his liabilities, by which his future efforts and measures must be determined; and the latter, satisfied as to the amount of his claim, the fair and honourable intentions of the debtor, and the practicability of the means employed for a final liquidation, will submit with better grace to the necessary delay. By inspiring mutual confidence, half the difficulties would at once be surmounted. On the strength of these general principles, we are firmly persuaded, that any just and equitable arrangements would be thankfully accepted by the public, and would tend directly and powerfully to counteract the bad results of which we complain.

As to the expressed value that ought to be adopted for our "*Current Dollar*," we confess there are many and perplexing difficulties to adjust. We have assumed the rate of two hundred current paper dollars for an ounce of gold, or twelve current paper dollars per silver dollar, because, at a very recent period, and in times of nearly average tranquility and prosperity, our paper currency had attained this value; a value which it might have retained, but for the unfounded fears of the many, and, perhaps, the criminal machinations of a few. It is certain, however, that whether this or any other standard be assumed, numerous grievances will remain unredressed. Nor, indeed, is it possible to devise any measure that will meet all the difficulties that have been accumulating during the losses of the last twenty years. The measure now recommended is a middle course, between the original assigned value of dollar per dollar, and the accidental and, we believe, in some degree forced and fictitious depreciation of the present day. Without pretending to obviate all the objections that may be started to this plan, it will undertake to show that any rate much higher or much lower than that proposed, would be attended with consequences still more objectionable on principles of equity and common justice, or fatal to the operation of any measure that could be safely attempted for the progressive amelioration of all.

This brings us to the last and most important branch of our inquiry, namely, the best means of fixing and regulating our Paper Currency in the meantime, and preparing for its gradual and final extinction. In nature salutary medicines are often extracted from deadly poisons; and the process we are about to recommend is somewhat analogous. The evils of which we complain had their origin in an unfortunate system of banking; and by means of a Provincial Bank, based on sound principles, we think those very evils may yet in a great degree be remedied. But the measure we only carelessly glance at the leading features of such an establishment. Let us suppose then, for the sake of perspicuity, a Charter granted by the Provincial Government, and sanctioned by the Honourable House of Representatives, embracing the following essential points:—

1.—That the establishment shall be on the principle of a joint stock company; each individual being held responsible in proportion to the amount of shares he may possess.

2.—That the practical management shall be vested exclusively in the body of shareholders.

3.—That the Executive Government, as such, shall neither possess any interest in the establishment, nor participate in its direction;—the proper sphere of the Executive, in all such cases, being to watch over the faithful observance of the charter, and to see that the interests of the public are duly respected.

4.—That the establishment shall act both as a Bank of Deposite and Discount; the rate of interest, to be allowed in the one case, or exacted in the other, being left to the discretion of the Committee of Management.

5.—That it shall be incompetent for the Bank, in its corporate capacity, to engage in any other species of business, or to enter into any other speculation.

6.—That the original capital of the Bank shall be fixed at twenty five millions current dollars, ($24,000,000;) say 4,000 shares of $6,000 each, payable in four quarterly instalments; the Bank being entitled to make a quarterly emission of paper, not exceeding the amount of shares actually paid up.

7.—That shareholders shall have the option of paying up their shares in gold or silver, at the established rate of one ounce of gold for two hundred current dollars, or one silver dollar for twelve current paper dollars, under the condition of having their annual dividends paid, and their capital returned *in the same specie* at the expiration of the charter.

8.—That the gold and silver which may be accumulated in the Bank shall be used only for accommodation or discount, always payable, principal and interest, in the same kind as that lent, and shall in no case be sold, or rendered an article of commerce or speculation.

9—That at the end of each year the Directors of the Bank shall submit to the Government a detailed statement of their proceedings, showing the average amount of capital actually employed during the preceding year; and from the profits realized two per c ent. (on the amount so employed) shall be set aside for the redemption of the old paper currency; the government supplying an equal amount for the same purpose from the ordinary revenues of the year.

10—That in consideration of the important services to be rendered by the Bank, they shall enjoy an exclusive privilege, with the accustomed preference and immunities for the space of forty years.

11—That the actual promises occupied by the Bank, with the existing materials, apparatus, furniture and utensils, shall be delivered over by the Government, under inventory, to the New Bank, on condition that they shall be kept in good and sufficient repair, and that indemnification shall be made, at the expiration of the charter, for any deterioration they may have sustained; the New Bank taking charge, at their own expense, of the necessary renovation of the old paper currency.

12—That after the extinction of the old paper currency, two per cent. per annum on the average amount of capital actually employed shall be invested in the purchase of gold and silver; to be retained in the dominion of the Bank as an additional guarantee for the paper money in circulation.

13—That, to provide for the progressive increase of population, the gradual development of internal industry, and the probable extension of commercial enterprise, it shall be competent for the Bank to increase the number of shares *indefinitely*, provided always that such additional shares are paid in metallic currency, and that the correspondent emissions in paper shall be in conformity with the provisions of article 6th.

14—That in the case of competition for Bank shares, a preference shall always be given to native objects over foreign results, and to foreign residents over non-resident capitalists.

15—That at the expiration of the charter, all the paper money in circulation shall be retired by the Bank, and exchanged at the established rates.

Such a measure we consider *characteristic* in the actual circumstances *as equitable in principle* as the complicated and conflicting interests at stake will admit; the *best*, perhaps the *only* way, within our reach of redressing in some degree past grievances, and alleviating present evils; and as regards the future, a tolerably sure foundation, a pledge and a guarantee, of mutual confidence and good faith, of public tranquillity, and solid prosperity.

(*British Packet*, 24th January, 1846.)

1st.—That the paper money actually in circulation, or that may hereafter be issued for the purpose of circulation, shall be regulated at two hundred current paper dollars for an ounce of Gold, or twelve current paper dollars per silver dollar.

2d.—That in all pending contracts, and in all contracts that may hereafter be made, two hundred paper dollars shall be held a legal tender in payment of an ounce of gold, and one dozen, such an ounce of gold shall be held a legal tender in payment of two hundred paper dollars; and this, whatever exceptions or stipulations to the contrary may appear on the face of the document.

3d.—That as soon as peace is restored, arrangements shall be made for the gradual extinction of the Paper Currency;—the process of extinction or conversion, whatever may be its practical details, to be based on the relative values sanctioned in the preceding articles.

BUENOS AYRES.

NATIONAL BANK—In resuming the discussion of this vital question, we refer our readers to a series of articles on the same subject published in the British Packet of January 1846; the last of which we have reproduced in the present number. These articles were written in all simplicity and sincerity; and after carefully revising the data and calculations on which the project was based, we are still prepared to defend its leading features; and fancy that, with some modifications to adapt it to our altered circumstances, the Bank might yet be transformed from a curse into a blessing.

To accomplish the proposed object, and meet the necessities of the community, the assumed capital might now require to be doubled, or a corresponding extension given to the term of the Charter.

It might also be expedient to fix a *maximum* of discount, say 8 or 9 per cent per Annum; although it is to be hoped that sound banking principles and practical experience would speedily suggest the advantage, and enforce the necessity of a much lower rate. To be satisfied upon this point, it has only to call to mind the low rates of interest that rule in the principal European markets, where 3 per cent per annum may be taken as a fair average.

At first sight these low rates of discount may appear incompatible with the proposed adjudication of two per cent on the average amount actually employed, for the progressive extinction or conversion of our depreciated currency. In this view it is important to bear in mind, that the emissions of the Bank may be double the amount of the actual capital, according to our theory, whilst the "Nacional" appears disposed to grant a still greater latitude, and assumes a triple or even higher amount. We prefer keeping within the limits of probability; and supposing 50 million the actual capital, we shall assume 80 million the average circulation of Bank paper. At 8 per cent this would leave 9 3.5 per cent on the Subscribed Capital, after deducting the 2 per cent in question; or at 6 per cent, the greatly preferable rate, it would leave 6 3.5 per cent; both more than double the established rate of the European markets: conditions that, with a good charter, or adequate security, could not fail to command abundance of capital. With an accidental and a temporary demand for Doubloons, have we not latterly seen them flow in abundantly? And why should not the same happen with regard to capital required for banking purposes? As the waters of the Ocean, in obedience to the natural law of gravitation, seek and find their proper level, so the accumulated capital of the World is ever ready to fill every chink and crevice, to which it may be attracted, by the hope and prospect of a safe and profitable investment.

To inspire this necessary confidence, and secure other obvious collateral advantages, it is indispensable that the Government, as such, have no interest in the establishment, or right of interference in its practical management, except as the natural guardian of the Charter; a condition we ventured to assert in 1846, and that cannot be abandoned in any circumstances.

Several interesting considerations remain, but our space for the present is exhausted.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS—Some sensation was created on Sunday, by the announcement that Señor Berro, the President of the Oriental Chamber, and Señor Flores the Chief of Police, had arrived in Port. As they both proceeded direct to Palermo, the residence of General Urquiza, Representative of our Foreign Relations, it was forthwith surmised that they must have come hither on public affairs. We regret to understand that the Orientals and their Imperial Allies have several misunderstandings, on matters of grave import; and, what is worse, that there is an ill-dissembled schism among the Orientals themselves. In these circumstances it is not improbable that some reference may have been made to General Urquiza; although we believe nothing has transpired to enlighten the uninitiated. The state of things in that quarter seems far from satisfactory; and reports are afloat of some unhappy collisions, which we trust may yet prove exaggerated, if not unfounded.

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA—Some discussions have taken place in our daily papers, including the Official Organ, that seem ill calculated to promote cordial relations with the Sister Republic, or at least with the actual Government. We question the expediency of these dicussions at the present moment, when peace and concord, at home and abroad, are the paramount objects. On this subject we would recommend a careful perusal of the manifestations and proclamations of General Urquiza.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES—Rumour says that the transition has been precipitated by a popular movement; Don Manuel Lopez the Governor Proprietary, and his son, the Governor Delegate, have actually been made prisoners; the late Minister General, Señor Guzman, being at the head of the Provisional Government.

Governor Propietary—At the Meeting of the Honourable Chamber, on the 13th inst, H. E. the Provisional Governor, DON VICENTE LOPEZ, was duly elected Governor and Captain General of this Province, by 33 votes, in a House of 38 Members present. We believe that a more judicious choice could not have been made; and whilst we congratulate the Venerable Patriot on this merited and gratifying mark of public esteem and confidence, we hail his name and presence at the head of the Government, as a solid guarantee to the Province of Buenos Ayres, that its rights will be respected, and its interests consulted and promoted. God grant that his efforts may be crowned with success, and that the public at large may be impressed with the necessity of a cheerful obedience and a cordial cooperation.

This day, the 15th, is appointed for the solemn and august ceremony of swearing him into office, and the enthusiastic acclamations of a contented populace now announce the reinstallation of our constitutional regime. Venerable Patriot took place on the 3d Instant; in which 7 Oriental soldiers were killed, and the Imperial Commandant severely wounded. The conduct of the Oriental Commandant, however, had subsequently been disapproved by his superior Officer.

Down to our latest dates, little or no progress had been made in the negotiations respecting the recognition and execution of the Suarez treaties.

General Rivera had taken a formal leave of His Majesty the Emperor, previous to his embarking for Montevideo, and has also addressed a congratulatory letter to President Jiró, announcing his intended return.

Vague rumours of a revolution in Montevideo, and the fall of the Jiró administration, prevailed for a few hours on Thursday morning; but subsequently "vanished, like the baseless fabric of a vision."

PUBLIC PRESS—It will be seen on reference to our synopsis, corresponding to the 13th, that our tribe, the public journalists, are placed under temporary restrictions; and, moreover, a bill has since been introduced into the House of Representatives, calculated to provide permanent regulations. While we bow to the necessity of actual circumstances, we have unbounded faith in the self-rectifying power of the public press. At the same time it must be confessed that the precautionary measures comprised in the draft of Deputy Sagui, are all of a very general and innocuous character.

Meanwhile Correspondents will perceive the necessity of real signatures to their communications; and the propriety of avoiding the stinging qualities of the "Wasp" (*Avispa*), the spring propensities of the "Little Bull" (*Torito*), the eccentricities of the "New Epoch" and the exciting homilies of "Father Castañeta." Fortunately a wide field remains for wholesome instruction, sound sense, and genuine wit; to exercise the judgment, to improve the taste, and recreate the fancy.

Nor does there appear the slightest danger of a dull monotony, judging from the daily and animated encounters of our full-fledged and accredited periodicals; and as a case in point, we may refer to an article in the "Progreso" of this morning, addressed to Deputy Sagui, with a distinct threat of a Rowland for an Oliver, and little pains in preserving the *smoother in mode*.

GOVERNOR ELECT—Dr. Lopez's letter of acceptance appears in the "Progreso" of this morning; a brief and unpretending document; of which more in our next. It is like oil poured on our troubled waters—As a truly good and really great man, of him it may be said :—

"As some tall cliff, that rears its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and mid-way leaves the storm;
Though round its breast the rolling clouds be spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Miscellaneous.

THE WIFE OF KOSSUTH.

Such a wife is worthy of so illustrious a husband; and such a husband of so noble a wife. In his absence, the people of the United States, written while an exile in Turkey, he thus speaks of her .—"At the moment when I hardly hoped for further consolation on earth, behold! I found in her, my wife, and enabled her, through a thousand dangers, to reach me in my place of exile. Like a hunted deer, she could not for four months find in her own native land a place of rest. The executioners of the heardless Nero placed a reward upon her head, but she has escaped the tyrants. She was to me, and to my exiled countrymen, like the rainbow to Noah, who brought intelligence of hope in the unshaken souls of the Hungarian people, and in the affectionate sympathy of the neighbouring nations who had fought against us. They had called the wife of the much slandered governor of Hungary."

At the present time, for many reasons, the following

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of her escape will be read with much interest. It is from the pen of a writer in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

During the month of August 1848, the President Governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth, with the principal officers of his provisional government, were in the fortified town of Arad on the river Marosch. Between that place and the town of Zegadin, on the Theiss, in the vicinity of Arad, Georgey, with the Hungarian troops under his command, lay encamped; while behind him, towards the Theiss, was the Russian army of reserve, under Paskiewitch. Dembinski, with his men, besieged Temeswar, and he had already made of his third walk. Between him and the Turk lay the united Austro-Russian forces. The army of Bem had been defeated at Hermanstadt by the Russian General Luders, and he had retired with a small band of faithful followers towards Temeswar.

With this position of the combatants, the plan of Dembinski was to unite with Georgey near Arad and then to attack the Russian force. Before this was effected, news reached him of the capitulation of Georgey, and that the Governor, M. Kossuth, had been compelled to forsake Arad, and retire to the town of Vilagos. Before leaving Arad, the Governor separated from his wife and children, and their parting scene is said to have been one of the most touching nature. Under the circumstances of the moment, it was a subject of more even than doubt whether they would ever again meet on earth. It was only when a young Hungarian nobleman, named Jablosi, now in exile in Kutayieh with M. Kossuth, solemnly swore to his wife that he would never leave her husband, that Madame Kossuth consented to be separated from him, and seek safety in flight. The children were confided to the care of a private secretary of the Governor, and this individual subsequently delivered them up to the tender mercies of Austria, for the purpose of securing his own pardon and safety. The children set out before their mother, and the latter, in her flight, endeavoured to keep at least so near to them as to hear and learn of their safety.

Madame Kossuth sought out a brother of of hers residing in the town of Vilagos, and he is now imprisoned in the fortress of Comorn, with many others of the unfortunate Hungarian patriots, for eighteen years, on account of the succor which he then gave to his sister. Leaving him, she next went in search of her children, and wandered to a place, called Pesztony, of Bocksak, belonging to a relative. There she fell ill of a typhus fever, which nearly ended her life; and when so far recovered as to be able again to travel, she continued her journey in search of her children. She soon learned that they had been given up by their protector to the Austrian General Haynau, and taken to Pesth. Her own safety depended wholly upon the fidelity of the Hungarian peasants, and on their attachment to her husband.

Now, having no other object in view than her own safety, without friends better off than herself, she soon became reduced to a state of complete destitution. In disguise she wandered over the most miserable part of Hungary. She even, as a means of safety, as well as support, sought for service as a servant, and by telling that she was a poor woman who had just been discharged from a public hospital—which, indeed, she very much resembled—was so fortunate as to find employment in the family of an humble carpenter, in the town of Orash Haya, who little thought he was served by the lady of Louis Kossuth, the late Governor of Hungary. Everywhere search were exposed in the streets, offering forty thousand florins for her capture, and proclaiming death as the punishment of the person who should dare to harbour or conceal her from the authorities.

Among the persons who fled with M. Kossuth before the overwhelming numbers of his enemies, was an elderly lady, whom it is necessary to designate as Madame L——, and who, from being unable to travel as fast and as long as those who were stronger and younger than herself, soon became exhausted; and was left behind. She had a son, a major in the Hungarian army, near the person of the Governor, and both the son and the mother were warmly attached to his interests. Madame L——, when unable to proceed longer with the fugitives, in order to reach a place of safety in the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, determined to remain in Hungary, and devote herself to the finding of Madame Kossuth, and restoring her husband.

For this benevolent purpose Madame L—— disguised herself as a beggar, and after a long and weary journey; oftener on foot than in any conveyance, she crossed the vast sandy plains of southern Hungary, and at length reached the place in which Kossuth's children were, but could hear nothing of their mother.

She learned that the children had been sent, soon after their mother had lost sight of them, to the house of General G——, now in the service of the Sultan in Syria, to be kept with his own three children, hoping that they would thus be screened from those who sought after them. The eldest, named Louis, bore his father, was seven years of age; and all were told that if they acknowledged they were the children of the Governor they would be imprisoned for life, and would never see their parents again. So that when an Austrian officer traced them to the house of General G——, he was at a loss to know which of the children were the children of General G——, and which those of M. Kossuth; and approaching the eldest of the latter, he said,—"So, my little man, you are the son of the Governor? To which the young Louis replied, "I am, sir." Firmness surprised and vexed the officer, who was certain, from the statement of their betrayer, that those before him were the long-lost treasure of the fugitive Governor. He next endeavoured to frighten the children, and drawing a pistol, directed it to the breast of the boy, and said that if he did not at once acknowledge that he was the son of Kossuth, he would put a ball through his heart. Young Louis—who, it is said, shows himself, now in exile at Kutayieh, much of the character of his father—replied in a tone expressly firm: "I tell you, sir, I am not the son of Kossuth." The officer, baffled by the child's simplicity of manner and apparent sincerity, was divested of his convictions, and led to believe that he had been imposed upon.

But before Madame L—— could get near them, other agents of the Austrian government had become more successful, and the children had been carried off in secret to Pesth, near the cluiches of the butcher Haynau. The mother and sister of M. Kossuth also had been captured, and placed in strict confinement. It may be here mentioned, in this little narrative of the sufferings and deliverance of the relatives of Louis Kossuth, that Madame L—— in finding where and how his children were situated, found out her own maid-servant, and so succeeded as to have her engaged at Pesth as their servant, in which position never did there exist the moment of their final deliverance from their Austrian jailers had arrived. After thus having provided for the welfare of the children of M. Kossuth, Madame L—— removed her search for the destitute, suffering mother.

Finding no trace of her, Madame L—— determined to follow the fugitives, and if she reached Widdin, to ascertain from M. Kossuth himself in what way her wife had gone, and then return in search of her. Continuing in the disguise of a beggar, sometimes on foot, at others in a farmer's cart, this heroic woman reached the Frontiers of Hungary, and crossing them, entered the fortified and walled town of Widdin, where the late Governor of Hungary, and his brave unfortunate companions then were, enjoying the protection and hospitality of the Sultan of Turkey. Madame L—— applied to M. Kossuth, but not being known to him personally, and the Austrian General having set a high price on the capture of his wife, he at first regarded her in the light of an Austrian spy. Having, however, soon found her son, who had followed the Governor into Turkey, he readily convinced M. Kossuth of the identity of his mother. All the information which M. Kossuth could give her was, that there was a lady in Hungary in whose house he believed his wife would seek a refuge, and if she was not still there, this lady would most probably know where she was.

The Governor now furnished Madame L—— with a letter to this lady, and another with his own signature, for his wife, which would be evidence of her fidelity. It is not here necessary to follow Madame L—— on her toilsome journey. Devoted to the philantrophic work which she had undertaken, she wandered over the sandy steppes of Hungary, until she succeeded in reaching the little town in which the lady resided, and delivered to her M. Kossuth's letter. This she read and immediately burned it, not daring even to allow it to exist in her possession. This lady informed Madame L—— that the wife of Governor Kossuth had left her residence in the guise of a mendicant, and intended assuming the name of Maria F——n; that she was to feign herself to be the widow of a soldier who had fallen in battle, and that, if possible, she would go to the very centre of Hungary, in those vast pasture lands where she hoped no one would seek after her.

(*To be continued.*)

A NEW PAGE OF HISTORY.— The official journal of Copenhagen of the 17th inst. gives an interesting document, hitherto unpublished, the original of which is in the secret archives of the State of Copenhagen. It is the letter which Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., King of Denmark, wrote during her exile, and on the day of her death, to her brother, George III. of England. The letter is as follows:—

"Sire,—In the solemn hour of death I address myself to you, my loyal brother, in order to manifest to you my feelings of gratitude for the kindness you have shown me during my life, and particularly during my long misfortunes. I die willingly, for there is nothing to bind me to this world—neither my youth (she was then in her 23d year) nor the enjoyments which might sooner or later be my portion. Reconciled here by my charms for a man who is removed from all those whom she loves and cherishes—her husband, her children, her brothers and sisters! I, who am a Queen, and the issue of a Royal race, have led the most wretched life, and I furnish to the world a fresh example, that a crown and a sceptre cannot protect those who wear them from the greatest misfortunes. I declare that I am innocent, and this declaration I write with a trembling hand, bathed with the cold sweat of death. I am innocent. The God whom I invoke, who created me, and who will soon judge me, is a witness of my innocence. I humbly implore Him that He will, after my death, convince the world that I have never merited any of the terrible accusations by which my cowardly enemies have sought to blacken my character, tarnish my reputation, and trample under foot my Royal dignity. Sire, believe your dying sister, a queen, and, what is still more, a Christian, who with fear and horror would turn her eyes towards the next world, if her last confession were a falsehood. Be assured I die with pleasure at the moment by which death as a blessing. But what is more painful to me even than the agonies of death, is that none of the persons whom I love are near my death bed, to give me the last adieu, to encounter by a look of compassion, and to close my eyes. Nevertheless, I am not alone. God, the only witness of my innocence, sees me at this moment, when, lying on my solitary bed, I am a prey to the most excruciating agonies. My guardian angel watches over me; he will soon conduct me where I may in quiet pray for my well-beloved, and even for my executioners. Adieu, my Royal brother; may Heaven load you with its blessings, as well as my husband, my children, England, Denmark and the whole world. I implore you to allow my ashes to be laid in the tomb of my ancestors, and now receive the last adieu of you unfortunate sister.

"Celle (Hanover), May 10, 1775.

"CAROLINE MATILDA."

PARLIAMENT.—On Wednesday a return to Parliament was printed, showing that the total number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom during the five years from 1840 to 1850 inclusive was 1,427,774. The number despatched by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in the period was 53,434, and the estimated number who emigrated at their own cost in the same time was 1,163,123.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., the lady of Christian Bove, Esq., of a son.

EXCHANGE.—May 15.

Spanish Doubloons and Pistareens	174
Patriot Doubloons	@ 273
Spanish do.	@ 274
Bills on England, per doubloon	65s. 6d. per oz.

Currency.... per dol. 2½d.

Do. Montevideo	par.
Exmer, per doubloon	83 6 per oz.
United States, do. discount p.c.	2
Rio Janeiro	2 per ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 277

The lowest 268

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 65p 6d. per oz. Lowest 65s. 6d.

Error in last number in amount of exchange sold per packet £80,000, instead of £8,000 as printed.

EXPORTS—May 14.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.		
Dry Manadero, assorting without hulls, 28 à 30 lbs., pounds of 25 lbs.... very scarce 31 à 32½ in all.		
Do. do. do. cows, 32 lbs.... do. 29 à 30		
Do. do. do. cows, 3½ hulls, 25 lbs.... do. 27 lbs.... do. 29 à 30½ in all.		
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.... "scarce 30 " 31		
Do. to America, 21 "..... 27 à 28 in all.		
Do. of all sizes, ... 30 à 38 final.		
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs..... 29 à 30 rls.		
Horse tail skins, say do. 7 lbs..... 20 rls. all.		
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per 60 lbs..... 22½ à 24 rls. all.		
Cow do. do. 2 21 7-8		
Horse do. dry, each	12 à 13	
Do. do. salted "	12 à 13	
Kontzo, dry, 4 lol, duty, each, pesado 35 lbs.	56 à 58	
Skins, duty 4 ß		
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.....	35 à 40	
Butrin, (soap) per lb. 4 rials ß. nominal	—	
Wool, duty free.		
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.....	18 à 70	
Do. washed "	30 à 35	
Mestizo, dirty, "	25 à 30	
Do. washed "	30 à 35	
Fine, dirty "	35 à 40	
Do. washed "	70 à 80	
Cordova, baled ..... silver	25 à 26th	
Horse hair, duty 4 ß		
* Short, arrobe	38 à 40	
* mixed *	48 à 52	
* long *	95 à 110	
Cow hair, with garras	45 à 50	
Do. do. clean	45 à 50	
Tallow, melted, duty free.		
* with garras, arroba of 17½ per oz.	— à 111	
* pure * do. do. 25 à 28 in boxes		
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ß	1 à 2	
Horns, duty, 4 ß Os, mil..... prime.....	800 à 900	
Inferior do.	600 à 700	
Do. Cow ..... *	200 à 250	
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ß		
Long black, lb.	5 à 6	
Do. short white	14 à 15	
Do. brown	3 à 4	
Jerked beef, duty 4 ß qul.	36 à 38	
Bones, skin & marrow 4 ß p. mil.	80 à 90	
Mare's genzes, 3 à 9 lbs. silver, or curr.	15 à 17	
Goat skins, per dozen ..... 24 rls. silver	45 à 46	

FREIGHTS—May 14.—RATES.

England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.....	60
Salted do. "	55 à 30.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "	25 à 30.
Bales of wool and hair "	25 à 30s.
France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 18 p.).....	— à 60fs
Salted do. 1000 "	— à 70fs
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes nominal	— à 40
Produce in bales, per ton.....	40 à 45f
Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 p.c.).....	60 à 65s.
Salted do. "	25 à 35s.
Spain.	
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 p. c)	— à 22
United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 p.c.).....	½ à 3/4cts.
Salted do. "	¼ à ½
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.	$4 à 5
Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.....	2 à 2½ rls.
Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.....	4 à 5 rls.
Havana.	
do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10 rls. in foreign do. 6 do	

PRICES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, abandant	qul.	$31
Hoop and sheet " " " "	"	35
Coals, ...	per ton	8½ dols.
Canel coals	"	nil. 11
" Smith, scarce		16
Lumber, American foot 5½ rls. currency, on shore		
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet		29
Russian pine	do. silver	30½
" pitch pine, " " silver		34½
Flag stones [on board]	per yard	23
Tin plate [on shore] box	do. silver	11
" bar	curr. qul.	490
Shingles per m.	"	65
Salt, Cadiz on board; silver		8 rls.
Cape Verde		7 "

Sales during the week.

Ex-Manto, from Boston, 475 barrels rice, 36½ dols. arroba; 250 barrels refined sugar 39 dols. arr.; 100 bundles candlewick 24 dols. arr.; ex-Nueva San Francisco, from Rio Janeiro, 40 pipes cana [19 deg.] 1,400 dols.; 20 pipes aguardiente, 34 deg., 3,000 dols. p. p.; 50 barrels molasses [1.5 of a pipe each] 230 dols.; 214 barrels rice 30 dols. arr.; 80 barrels mandioca 30 dols. arr.; 1,800 demijohns gin 2 1-2 gals. each 42 dls.; ex-Ida, from Pernambuco, 800 barrels white sugar 31 dols. arr.; 300 do. do. 27 dols.; 60 pipes cana, 1400 dols.; 100 bags coffee 150 dols per quintal; ex-Ludwig & Eliza, from Montevideo, 50 pipes Pernambuco cana 1,440 dols. p. p.

In deposit—1000 dozens gin, boxes and baskets, 42 dols. doz.; 40 kegs Hamburg starch, 55 dols. arr.; 50 do. pearl barley 50 dols. arr.; 300 demijohns, 8 gals. vinegar 22 dols.; 150 kegs, 2 arr. Prussian blue 2 dols. p. lb.; 100 boxes yellow soap 23 dols. each; 50 bales white Gonoese paper 20 dols. ream; 80 barrels brown Campos sugar 20 dols. arroba.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, May 8, Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., rain during the night, British brig Glencoe, 155 tons, David Evans, from Liverpool 13th February, to John Gait Smith & Co., with 669 packages merchandise, 54 tons coal.

British brigantine May, 233 tons, Millard, from Liverpool 14th February, Montevideo 7th inst., to Thomas Thomkinson & Co., with 50 bales and 101 boxes merchandise, 698 flag stones, 150 do. iron, 30 do. iron.

Sailed, American brig Chickasaw, 171 tons, Higgins, for Bahia Blanca and Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 1430 salted ox and cow hides, 5000 dry do. do., 2000 horns, and an assortment of dry goods and groceries.

Brazilian war steamer Paraense, for Montevideo, having on board Signior Carneiro Leao.

Arrived, May 9, Wind N. W., American steamer Manuelita, Camfield, from Montevideo 8th inst. Passengers.

Sailed, American steamer Manuelita, Camfield, for Colonia.

Arrived, May 10, Wind S., in the afternoon changed to E., British barque Viscount Hardinge, 346 tons, J. B. Purvis, from Liverpool 12th February, to John Gait Smith & Co., with 6,533 packages merchandise.

Lubeck barque Alma, 293 tons, Bramstedt from Montevideo 7th inst, to Daniel Gowland & Co., in ballast.

American steamer Manuelita, Camfield, from Colonia.

Sailed, British barque Crusader, 311 tons, Thomas Hunter, for Brazil, despatched by Samuel Hesse, in ballast.

Arrived, May 11, Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E., Spanish barque Amable Rosa, 255 tons, Pablo Ferrer, from Montevideo 6th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., in ballast.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Maypu, Captain Craig, for Montevideo.

National schooner of war Santa Clara, for Montevideo.

American steamer Manuelita, Camfield, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet lugger Fama, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

French polacre Eugenie, 115 tons, Guhon, for Cette, despatched by A. Vial Frers, with 110 dry ox and cow hides, 1712 salted do. do., 112 hides wool, 100 do. sheep skins, 5000 horns.

Arrived, May 12, Wind N. E., British barque Minstrel, 260 tons, Robert Kelly, from Cadiz 10th March, to Hughes Brothers, with 150 lasts salt.

Sailed, British brig Flora, 230 tons, David Forman, for Valparaiso, despatched by De Lisle, Brothers & Co., with 692 boxes tallow, 170 tons coal, 100 boxes wine, 4 do. merchandise.

Arrived, May 13, Wind N., British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 11th inst. Passengers 20.

Sardinian polacre Abdul Medjid, 186 tons, J. B. Camavaro, from Genoa 22nd February, Montevideo 10th inst., to Bartolome Vilain, with 160 pipes red wine, 125 boxes frontignan do., 75 do. organe brandy, 50 do. cordials, 200 boxes, 47 half pipes, 40 kegs and 1215 jars oil, 200 boxes soap, 10 do. sardines, 28 barrels almonds, 22 bags cummin seed, 36 do. sugar, 28 barrels capers, 20 boxes cards, 260 do. vermicelli, 4 casks brandy.

Hanoverian schooner Ludwig & Eliza, 98 tons, J. H. Biermann, from Pernambuco 25th February, Montevideo 11th inst., to Lezica & Co., with 56 pipes cana.

Oriental brigantine Neptune, tons, from Montevideo, to Bernardo Delfino, with 250 casks and 85 boxes wine, 8 bales merchandise.

British Brig Eliza Robson, 260 tons, Wm. Barras, from Cadiz 22nd March, to John Gait Smith & Co., with 1781 lasts salt.

Arrived, May 14, Wind S., Sardinian brig Cesare, from Santos 15 days, to Pedro Viale.

Sailed, British brig Freeland, 215 tons, Mc Kenzie, for Liverpool, despatched by Bradshaw, Wanklyn, and Lodder, with 611 pipes and 111 boxes tallow, 33,000 hones, 20,000 horns.

British barque Irt, 216 tons, Forsyth, for Liverpool, despatched by DeLisle Brothers & Co., with 2851 pipes tallow, 27 bales wool, 23 cow hides, 24 bales wool, 21,200 bones, 8 tons do.

French barque Aigle, 204 tons, Boupard, for Havre, despatched by J. B. Vignal, with 4,566 salted ox and cow hides, 3,319 dry do. do., 1209 salted horse do., 120 bales wool, 10 do. hair, 6 do. feathers, 6000 horns.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

"Bella Union," 158 bags sugar, 25 pipes aguardiente, 487 serons yerba, 50 quintals stock fish.

"Nuevo San Francisco," 60 pipes cana, 300 barrels flour, 1861 demijohns gin, 50 barrels molasses, 311 boxes, 10 half boxes preserves, 110 barrels arrow root, 456 bags rice, 230 do. coffee, 472 rolls tobacco, 1 box jewellery, 2 do. bonnets, 2 do. merchandise, 72 crates sweetmeats, 1 still, 1 safe.

"Amazonas," 600 bags rice, 400 rolls tobacco, 800 barrels flour, 284 barrels snuff.

"Pedro II," 674 terceios and 711 half do. yerba, 1200 bags rice, 16 dozens boards, 50 wheel spokes.

"Ida," 1400 barrels sugar, 60 pipes cana.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPRENTICES.

A few lads are wanted from the age of 12 to 15 years as apprentices to the Printed Shoe Business, under a short contract, and assuring them of good treatment; foreign youths will be preferred. For further particulars please apply at No. 17 Calle Defensa, or at the Manufactory No. 171 Calle de las Artes, corner of Calle del Parque.

For Sale,

A Home with Garden and Stabling, very convenient for a Coffee-House or Tea-Garden, situated opposite the Retiro, Calle San Martin, [formerly Cabello] No. 32, at the corner of the Calle Santa Fé, on a ground of 48 varas deep with 16½ varas in front.

For more ample information apply to Calle Santa Rosa, No. 68. m. 15—4 c.

C. Ayliffe & W Lennox,

Upholsterers in all its branches,
Calle Merced, No. 132.

Old sofas repaired and stuffed on the shortest notice, crapets cut, sewed and neatly fitted; venetian blinds made and repaired; bed and window curtains neatly made, also American and English flags.

An assortment of good mattresses always on hand. may 15-3p

For Sale,

Port Wine, in whole, half and quarter Pipes, also in boxes, Calle Santa Rosa, No. 68. m.15—6c.

Notice.

Neither the Captain or Consignees of the Dutch Brigantine "Bernardina" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

m. 15 3 c.

NOTICE.

James G. Helsby, Optician. Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from 37½ calle Victoria, to 57½ in the same street.

m. 15. 4 c.

English Books on Sale, in the "Libreria del Plata." Calle San Martin, No. 24—

The Spectator; Shakespeare's Plays; Robertson's Works; Dalton's new system of Chemistry; Thompson's first principles of Chemistry; Temple, on Education; Rollin's Ancient History; Santa's Democracy in France, by A. Dumas; Red Rupert; Travels in America, Sicily and Malta; do. in Russia, Poetry and Turkey; do. in Egypt and the Holy Land; do. in Italy; do. in Mexico; Visit to Constantinople and Athens; Letters on History of America; do. of the United States; do. of Scotland; Self Control; Cromwell, by Herbert; Observations in Europe; Life of Paul Jones; Life in America; the Czar, his Court, and People; the Rose of Peru; the Buccaneers; Julnar; Gilpin's Sermons; Orators of France; Manual of Botany; Public Education; Hall's South America; the African Cruiser; the Australian Settler; Tales of the Wood Fairies; Theatrical Biography; Fishes and Insects; Lives of Lord Nelson, Cook, Penn, and Newton (Trusk); Rambles in Spain, Ellen Leslie; Hervey's Meditations, Modern History, &c., &c., &c.

m. 8—6 p.

Just received, by the last Packet,

at No. 36, Calle San Martin, opposite the Cathedral, a complete assortment of English Perfumery, consisting of the last invented and most fashionable Scent Waters, excellent Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, [40 deg.] the best ever imported into this country; Camphorated Tooth-Powder; fine Violet Powder for the Toilette; Genuine Hair Magnesia; Smelling Salts; Daiby's Carminative, &c. &c.

m. 8—3 c.

For Sale.

The fixtures and liquors of the Establishment Calle San Martin No. 313, on the Retiro Square—the house may be hired on application to the land lord on the premises. m.—8.

ENGLISH SEMINARY.

Santa Clara, No. 129.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has opened on the 3d instant, a House of Education, for Boarders and Day Scholars, and submits to public inspection the following

PROSPECTUS.

There will be in this Institution two courses of Instruction—an Elementary Course and a High Course.

The Elementary Course comprises Instruction in Reading, Writing, Grammatical and Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, Etymological and Syntactical Parsing, Geography, Dictation, Composition, Orthoppy, History, Mythology, Gymnastics, and the Spanish Language in its purest diction.

The High Course comprises French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek; Book-keeping, Mathematics, Philosophy and Stenography; Drawing and Music. All the aforesaid Languages, except Greek, will be taught by Ollendorff's popular system.

A Monthly Report of the advancement and behaviour of every Scholar, will be sent to the Parents, on the first day of every month.

No corporal punishment will ever be inflicted. Should, however, the means employed for the management of the Scholars prove ineffectual, the Director will in that case resign the care of their direction into the hands of their Parents or Guardians.

Cleanliness, both as regards mind and dress, will be insisted upon.

Bad attendance, for trivial causes, will not be tolerated.

The principles of Morality will be inculcated, both by precept and example; and the daily exercises of the Seminary will be opened with a solemn prayer to God Almighty, imploring his blessing.

There will be a play-ground appropriated to the use of the *diligent* and *assiduous*, and a gymnastic apparatus attached to it for bodily exercise.

In their recreations, as well as in their studies, scholars will always be under the immediate supervision of some of the Teachers.

Boarders will take their meals in common with their Teachers.

Hours of Study from 9 to 3 o'clock; Sundays and feast days excepted.

Terms—Ten Scholars, Seventy Dollars currency per month; Boarders, Three Hundred Dollars—all paid in advance.

An extra charge for books and stationary, and for every branch enumerated in the High Course.

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1852.

m.15—3c. JOSHUA NEGROTTO.

To be Sold,

That well-known Establishment the "Salandero del Alba," replete with new machinery, made by an eminent firm in England under the inspection of one of the first Engineers in the United Kingdom.

THE BOILER HOUSE,

which is sixteen feet below the surface of the ground is 100 feet long and 30 feet wide, contains boiler and cylinders, the former capable of bearing a pressure of 150 lbs. and the latter 100 lbs. on the square inch; also steam engine, water tanks, &c. &c. The walls are built of hard lime bricks the roof being supported by hard wood columns and covered with Welsh slates.

THE GREASE HOUSE,

70 feet long by 40 feet wide, is built of hard wood pillars and roofed with American Pine, and contains Boiler, Cylinder, Receiver, Clarifiers, Evaporator, Purifiers and Coolers, all made of Iron and of the most approved construction. The Tallow manufactured in this department, which is refined by a process entirely new, is so pure, sweet and hard as to have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the finest description of Russian Tallow, and has indeed realized in the Liverpool Market the highest price obtainable for Tallow of any description.

A small quantity of Neat's foot Oil has also been prepared under the same process. It is free from smell, and as clear and pure as the finest Salad Oil.

THE SALT BEEF HOUSE.

140 feet long by 36 feet wide—with every convenience—hooks for quarters and rails for ribs of beef; —jerking tables, hand saw, salting place and ample room for salt—is built with hard wood pillars bound across with stong iron bars, and the roof slated with Welsh Slates.

THE TENDALES,

for drying Beef are all newly made of Sundawy posts and pitch pine stretchers bound round with hoop iron.

TWO CATTLE PENS,

made of Sundawy posts, one being paved with hard thick bricks, have been made for the purpose. Small killing pen, made with oak sides, and floor of the same material. Rail-road Track and killing ground [90 feet long] paved with large flag stones.

THE HIDE WAREHOUSE,

which is all built of bricks with roof of same is 180 feet long by 45 feet wide and is divided into five compartments, the floor of which is made and excavage of salt six feet below the surface of the ground, with well, pump and basin pits attached and three for stowage of dry hides.

THE STAKING GROUND,

is surrounded by walls six feet high and has frames for drying 800 hides on the newest improved modern principle, besides ample room for staking 400 more on the ground. Attached to the Establishment is a

MANSION,

Two stories high, suitable for a large family, with servants' rooms, offices, &c. &c.

AN ORCHARD

well stocked with choice fruit trees, consisting of Vines, Orange (Sweet and Bitter), Pear, Walnut, Cherry, Nectarine and Peach.

The whole property belonging to the Establishment consists of 9½ square squares,* part of which is now used for pasturing Cattle, and to 15,000 yearly, exclusive of a large quantity which is consumed on the Premises.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Stands on high land, and is situated close to the principal slaughtering ground of the City, within a short distance of the Riachuelo, where there is every facility for shipping produce; is in every respect an Investment seldom if ever offered for sale to be whole being built of the best materials, regardless of expense; is now in active work and offered for sale in consequence of the ill health of the Proprietor who may be consulted on the Premises.

Buenos Ayres, May 10th, 1852.

Parties in this country desirous

of getting out their relations and friends from Great Britain, will be facilitated in doing so on the payment beforehand of the passage money as may be agreed upon, or on paying a portion on account, and giving satisfactory guarantees for the remainder on the arrival here of the Emigrants.

Parties will also be treated with for the bringing out of any number of mechanics and labourers from Great Britain.

Application to be made addressed G. B. at No. 55 Calle del Perú.

Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1852. 4m—c

For Sale.

The large and commodious House No. 75 and 77 Calle Defensa, opposite San Francisco Church.

It has extensive accommodations for a commercial house on the ground floor, and dwellings for a family above stairs.

More than ninety thousand dollars have been expended in repairs and improvements on the house within the last 9 months.

The terms of Sale will be made easy to the purchaser.

For particulars apply on the premises.

The undersigned begs to refer the Mercantile Community to the official notice of the Government dated the third instant, transferring his Licence to Mess. Brodrick, to Mr. Henry A. Green; and at the same time takes the opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgements for the kind support hitherto granted to his firm.

Buenos Ayres, 10th April, 1852.

m. 1—1$. JOHN HIGGINBOTHOM.

¡ Viva la Confederacion Argentina !

Official Notice.

Ministry of Government.

Buenos Ayres, April 3, 1852.

By a decree of this date the Most Excellent Provisional Government have appointed Mr. Henry A. Green Licensed Ship Broker, in lieu of Mr. John Higginbotham, with the consent of the latter.

A person desirous of extending the breed of sheep on an Estancia, wishes to meet with one who will generously, on shares, join in forwarding such an undertaking. Apply at 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

May 8.—3p.

(Translation.)

Title of Professor of Dentistry in favor of Mr. Peter Bourne.

¡ Viva la Confederacion Argentina !

The President and Members of the Board of Medicine of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Peter Bourne, native of the United States, aged 32 years, having in due form proved that he possesses the requirements enjoined by our present Regulations to obtain the title of Professor in the art of Dentistry, and made evident his capability before this Tribunal, giving on the 21st of April 1852 the competent examination and obtaining our unanimous approbation, we issue this title, sealed with the great seal of this Tribunal and countersigned by our Secretary, in virtue whereof he is authorized legally to exercise the faculty of Dentist, in accordance with the terms provided by our laws and regulations, the rights and prerogatives which appertain to him as such, being conceded to him.

Given at Buenos Ayres on the 21st day of April, 1852.

Francisco C. Almeida, M. D., President.
José Fuentes Argibiel, M. D.
Francisco Javier Muñiz, M. D. } L. S.
Tomas Cooper.
Eugenio Perez, M. D., Secretary.

P. Bourne—Surgeon Dentist,

would respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has removed his office from Montevideo, to No. 50 Calle Perú (up stairs), in this city; and is now ready to attend to any operation on the teeth and their diseases.

a10—o. c.

Notice.

The copartnership, between the subscribers, under the firm of Zimmermann Frazier & Co., in the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, ceases this day by limitation, and its liquidation is committed to the succession, which has been formed, and under the same firm, goes into simultaneous existence.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 30th April, 1852.

Francis Halbach.
Nath. D. Carlile.
Edw. Zimmermann.
John Frazier.

The business hitherto carried on in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under the firm of Zimmermann Frazier & Co., continues under the same firm by the subscribers, the partners Francis Halbach, and Edward Zimmermann conducting the house a Buenos Ayres, and the partners Charles Cabot and Peter Moller in Montevideo.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 15th May, 1852.

Francis Halbach
Edward Zimmermann.
Charles Cabot.
Peter B. Moller.

m. 1—6o.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.

The A. 1. copper-bolt Dutch brigantine "BERNARDUS," 140 tons, Capt. Engelsman. This fine vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, can still admit of about 2000 dry hides.

m. 6.

Consignees Messrs. Deetjen & Co.

For New York.

The coppered and copper fastened A. 1. Lubeck Barque "ALMA," 284 tons, Cap. Bramstedt. This fine vessel having half her cargo ready to go on board will have quick dispatch, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers.

m. 1

Consignees Messrs. D. Gowland & Co.

For Falmouth or Cowes.

Passengers only.

The fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened A. 1. Danish pilot-boat "MINERVA," 214 tons, Capt. Andreis, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch.

a.24

For Falmouth or Cowes.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The very fast sailing Lubeck bark "Lubeck," 208 tons, Radecker, commander, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.

a. 17.

For Falmouth or Cowes.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1. copper and copper fastened Sardinian brig "Cittadino," 150 tons, R. Carbonara, master, has superior accommodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch.

a. 17.

For Cowes or Falmouth.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1. copper and copper fastened Mecklam burg barque "Friederich and Louise" 300 tons, register, Brothering, master, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and will have quick dispatch sp.3. Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & sons.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessel apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "William Sorlie," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m. 8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London.

British brig "Greenwich," 227 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, Barfield, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m.8

Consignees Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co.

For London.

The fine A. 1. fast sailing British brigantine "PEREGRINE," 200 tons, Wm. Hall, 154 tons, Amy, commander, will be able to receive cargo in a few days, and being a small carrier, will have quick despatch. m. 8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle & Brothers.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Leopard," A. 1. for 13 years at Lloyd's, Shiers, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "IRT," 200 tons, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers, will sail in a few days.

Consignee Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Prestwich," 215 tons, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days m 8

Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Revenge," 300 tons, at Lloyd's, 254 tons, Pierce, commander, is now ready to receive cargo and has only room for 2000 salted hides. April—16. Consignee Messrs. Briese & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Racer," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 180 tons, has only room for 1000 salted hides. m 8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool.

British barque "Isabella," 220 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Grimsditch, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and can take from 6 or 700 of 40 bales. m.8.

Consignees Messrs James Carthy, Esq.

For Liverpool.

The fine new A.1. British barque "Elizn Charles," 390 tons, Lowis, commander, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days, only room for a few tons salted hides and light freight. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Anderson & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Webster," A. 1. for 12 years, 270 tons register, Webster, commander, will be able to receive cargo in a few days, and is in every respect a most desirable opportunity. m. 8.

Consignees Messrs. Twyford, Hall & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British barque Dolphin A 1 350 tons register, and on her first voyage, has first rate accommodations for passengers Jan. 3.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

The well known regular trader A.1. British barque "Clio," 210 tons, Grubby, commander, a chartered vessel, and will only room for passengers. m. 27.

Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British bark "Commodore" A. 1., 250 tons, Azplet, commander, is a chartered vessel, and will sail on or before 20th June. m. 8.

Consignees E. Lumb & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian brig "Johannes," 270 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, a remarkably fine sailing vessel, having all her cargo engaged has only room for passengers. April—16.

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Antwerp.

The well known regular trader A. 1. Dutch galliot "Pius," Capt. Gring, has positively three fourths of the cargo engaged and shipping, and will have a quick dispatch. m 30.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Eugenie," 207 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and well known vessel in the Antwerp trade now loading and will be despatched quickly.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Havre.

French barque "Aigle," 300 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has all her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days, she has good accomodations for passengers. m. 8. Consignees J. Viguel, & Co.

For Havre.

Packet of the Line, French barque "Universel," 267 tons, Deudeville, commander. has her entire cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, she will sail in a few days.

Consignee Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Cette.

The well known in this trade French brig "AUTOMNE," 190 tons register, Noel, commander, has part of her cargo engaged and loading.

Consignee Señor Sostoa.

For New York.

The fine fast sailing A.1. Swedish brig "Princessa," 300 tons register, Ekhuisen, commander, has half cargo on board, and only disengaged room for a small portion. This vessel is guaranteed to have quick despatch.

m 8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The fine Swedish brig "Cometen," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 300 tons register, a well known fast sailing vessel, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

J. SULLIVAN, M. D.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has Removed from No. 91 Calle del Perú, to No. 57 Calle de Mayo, next door to the Commercial Rooms.

At home for consultation before 9 in the morning and after 6 in the evening.

For Sale.

An English built Dog Cart, with patent axle, very strong and in good condition, with or without harness. Apply at No. 66 Calle Federacion.

my. 1—6c.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

The very fine fast sailing Russian brig "Rosina," 154 tons register, C. M. Elk, master; is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a new vessel, has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo, and has still room for salted hides and light freight, she has beautiful accommodations for passengers and will have quick despatch.

m.1. Consignee Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brigantine "Martha," 160 tons register, F. Williams, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and regular trader, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board and shipping, and will be able to furnish limited quantity of goods on freight, she has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For Falmouth for orders.

Passengers only.

British barque "Billow Queen," 214 tons register, William Thomson, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, has proved herself a very fast sailer, and has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will be despatched shortly. m.8.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmann & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

British Barque "Sarah," 280 tons register Eichard Kelly master, is known as a regular trader and offers a most superior opportunity for passengers May 15.

Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Havre de Grace.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French barque "Marie Pauline," 201 tons, Silhouette, commander, is well known in this trade, now ready to receive cargo, has positively engaged a great part of her cargo and will have quick despatch. The vessel being expressly fitted up for the conveyance of passengers, offers a most desirable opportunity. m.10.

Consignee P. Etchavaria, Esq.

For Havre de Grace.

Packet of the Line.

The fine fast sailing French barque "Cameon," 344 tons register, Dreano, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known as a regular trader, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and has a most desirous opportunity, to shippers and passengers, having most superior accommodations for the latter. m.8. Consignee Messrs. J. Lavaulld & Sons.

For Bordeaux.

French barque "Amazis," 226 tons register, Gaist, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailer, is now ready to receive cargo, has room for 40 tons, can still admit a few tons of freight. Her accommodations are very superior, and offers a rare opportunity to passengers.

Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Rio de Janeiro and Havana.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg schooner "Galen," 123 tons, H.Breckwoldt, master, will have quick despatch and is a superior opportunity for passengers

a. 17.

For Boston.

To sail on or about the 15th day of June next, weather permitting.

The very fast sailing first class, coppered and copper fastened American barque "Ada," 450 tons burthen 281 tons per register; having positively engaged the greater part of her cargo will sail as above, and will take the remainder on freight. She has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to the

m.8.Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

For Marseilles and Cette.

The well known French brig "Deux Cousines," 200 tons register, Falguerette, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has upwards of two-thirds of her cargo engaged and shipping, and can still take the remainder on freight, as also passengers for whom she has good accommodations. a.24.

Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Valparaiso.

Passengers only.

The fine fast sailing British barque "Manuelita," 318 tons register, A. Cuthbertson, master, is now loading and will sail in all this month, her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the master offers a very good treatment. m. 8.

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

Hanoverian schooner "Ludwig and Elise," 36 tons register, J. Biermann master is A.1 at Lindy's a very fast sailer and small carrier, is now ready to receive cargo in the Inner Roads, where she will load her entire cargo. May 15.

Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, of to

Charles R. Horne

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

m. 8.

FOR SALE

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE or FARM with a good, commodious dwelling house, brick granary, coach-house, and out-houses, stables and sheds. The house is situated on the bank of the river, a most desirable spot, distant three leagues from town on the San Isidro road—The owner has reasons to expose the property with the choicest fruit trees, most of which are now in a state of bearing.

There are also alfalfares, and the carts, bullocks horses, and the farming utensils required on the place

LIKEWISE,

A good seven octaves rosewood Piano. Such persons as may be interested in the purchase of either of the above named, can apply for further particulars, at Calle Defensa No. 77.

The person who by mistake, took from the Post-office, on the 21st inst., a letter directed to "Mr. William McLaughlin," is earnestly requested to deliver it to the owner, at the "Foreigners' club," opposite the Cathedral, or, if more convenient, to leave it at No. 6 Calle Esmeralda.

Buenos Ayres, April 30th, 1852. m. 1-3c.

A young Englishman is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Mercantile house. He is a perfect master of book keeping by double entry, in which he has had some years practical experience; and, in addition to his native language, speaks and writes the Spanish with accuracy and fluency, and is well acquainted with French, Portuguese and Italian. The best references can be given. A note addressed to P. R. and left at the Office of this Periodical would be attended to. m.8—5c.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 14th inst.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180, 19, 210 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 142 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the channel roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons.	Destination
	NATIONAL.			
May 5	Pol. Bella Union	Lezica & Co.	180	Ayres
	BRITISH			
Dec. 21	Bg. William Sorlie, Pilmer	De Lisle Brothers,	232	London
Jan. 23	Sch. Mestho, Williams	Duguid, Barton & Co	160	Liverpool.
Feb. 17	Bg. Rose, Peacock	De Lisle Brothers & Co	190	Liverpool.
"	23 Bg. Greenwich, Barfield	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	277	London
"	26 Bk. Leopard, Bullard	Lumb & Co.	300	Liverpool.
Mar.	11 Bk. Evangelist, Pearce	Duncan & Co	274	Liverpool.
"	16 Bk. Clio, Grubby	E. Lumb & Co.	216	England.
April	3 Bk. Isabella, Grimsditch	Anderson & Co.	221	Liverpool.
"	4 Sch. Lady Sale, Savage	Wilfrid Latham & Co.	147	England
"	4 Bk. Eliza C. Ives, Lawson	Anderson & Co.	293	Liverpool.
"	8 Bk. Mannelin, Cuthbertson	Nicholson, Green & Co.	318	Valparaiso
"	28 Bk. Billow Queen, Thompson	Zimmann & Co.	214	Falmouth
"	29 Bg. Favourite, Webster	Twyford, Hall & Co.	177	Liverpool.
May	2 Bg. Preserverance, Lisle	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	194	England
"	4 Bk. Commodore, Asplet	E. Lumb & Co.	338	England
"	5 Bg. Glencoe, Evans	J. Galt Smith & Co.	155	
"	8 Bgn. May, Millard	Tomlinson & Co.	223	Liverpool.
"	10 Bg. Vanguard Hardinge, Purvis	J. Galt Smith & Co.	246	
"	12 Bk. Staunch, Kelly	Hughes Brothers,	289	
"	13 Bg. Eliza Robson, Barras	J. G. Smith & Co.	260	
	AMERICAN.			
April	6 Bk. Argentine, Upton	D. Gowland & Co	298	Salem.
"	30 Bg. Juliet	Zimmermann & Co.		Boston.
May	1 Sp. Liberty, Lansing	C. J. Hayes	355	N. York.
May	13 Bk. Manto, Stinson	Zimmermann, & Co.	281	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
Feb.	21 Bk. Amazis, Gaist	Adolf van Praet	220	Bordeaux
April	4 Bk. Marie Pauline, Silhouette	Etchevaria	201	Havre.
"	5 Bk. Cameon, Dreano	E. Ochon & Co.	344	Havre.
"	6 Bk. Universel, Des-leville	Dunoyer & Co.	267	Havre
"	15 Bg. Deux Cousines, Falguerette	J. B. Canard	200	Cette.
"	23 Bk. Ferservant, Bonnet	Adolf van Praet	255	Marseilles
"	26 Bg. Automne, Noel	C. Sostoa	193	Marseill
May	4 Bk. Cameon, Dreano	Lavaulld & Sons	344	
	SPANISH			
Mar.	7 Bg. Pubilla, Roca	To order	186	Spain.
"	23 Sp. Amalia, Vallejo	Nicholson, Green & Co.	184	Cadiz.
"	23 Bg. Lyssia, Vila	Felix Busareo	180	Havana.
"	23 Bg. Carmen, Balsa	Felix Busareo	184	Havana.
"	25 Bk. Joven Mariana, Segura	Manuel Salas	200	Alicante.
"	31 Bg. Catalina, Gesson	Francisco Seguera	236	Havana.
April	6 Bg. Atalaya, Marisney	Felix Busareo	254	Havana.
"	6 Sg. Juan, Bandujo	Llavallol & Sons	136	Spain.
"	10 Bk. Isabel, Ferrer	Adolf van Praet	221	Barcelona
"	23 Pol. Unico, Cruz	Zamares & Co.	170	Havana.
"	25 Pol. Madrileno	Miguel Errasquin	255	Manilla
"	26 Pol. Rosario, Duvall	Felix Busareo	170	Havana
May	1 Sp. Rodrigo, Rafo	Llavallol & Sons	224	
"	3 Bg. Lindo, Ferrer	E. Ochon & Co.	196	Havana
"	3 Bg. Wilfredo, Ferrer	E. Ochon & Co.	242	
"	3 Bg. Nuevo San Francisco	Lezica & Co.		
"	3 Bg. Tres Fernandinos	Llavallol & Sons	300	Spain.
"	11 Bk. Amable Rosa, Ferrer	E. Ochon & Co.	255	
	SARDINIAN.			
Jan.	18 Bg. Ammiraglio dei Genoys, Profumo, Bartolomi	Voltri	297	Genoa.
Feb.	15 Pol. Ch. Rosina, Navarro	Nativo & Sons	244	Aznaray
Mar.	3 Sg. El Plata, Sardi	J. C. Meyrelles	156	
"	12 Bk. Fama, Ferrero	R. Delfino	260	Genoa.
"	13 Pol. Cittadino, Carbonara	José Negrotto	146	Palm'ts.
"	18 Pol. Arrieta, Zuccarino	Antonio Capello	141	Genoa.
"	23 Bg. Paulista, Viale	Pedro Viale	126	
"	29 Bg. Giuseppina, Ferrero	Zamares & Co.	170	
April	24 Bk. 1848, Bozzo	To order	219	
May	4 Bg. Larmea, S. Benedetto	Nicolas Collo	216	Genoa.
"	12 Pol. Abdul Medjid, Canavaro	R. Viale		
	BRAZILIAN.			
Mar.	30 Bg. Venus, Rodrigues	A. F. Ramos	155	Brazil.
April	4 Bg. Rufina, Moreira da Silva	J. C. Meyrelles	244	Havana.
May	4 Bg. Pedro II	J. C. Meyrelles		
	TUSCAN.			
Feb.	29 Pol. Minetta, Andreas	J. C. Meyrelles	157	England
"	29 Bgn. Romulo, Dunsbuick	Pietranen, Faggioni & Co.	111	Brazil.
	HAMBURG.			
Feb.	26 Sch. Galene, Brickvoldt	C. R. Horne		192
	DUTCH.			
Mar.	16 Galliot Plata, Hemsing	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	172	
April	6 Bgn. Bernadus, Engelsman	Deetjen & Co.	148	Continent
	BREMEN.			
Mar.	25 Bg Hennotte, Fleming	Lezica & Co.	225	
	BELGIAN.			
Mar.	13 Bg. Eugenie, Schaffer	Freyer Brothers	220	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Jan.	18 Bg. Johannes, Leude	Weskelag & Co.	276	Antwerp
Mar.	23 Bk. Lina, Dorn	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.		
April	25 Bk. Gluckauf	A. van Praet		
	AUSTRIAN.			
Feb.	12 Sp. Ida Kos, Passanovich	Vicente Rosa	650	Jamaica.
	DANISH.			
Mar.	23 Bgn. Gramm, Brandt	Lezica & Co.	144	Wisbies
April	26 Bg. Ida & Emma,	Freyer Brothers		Hamby.
May	2 Sch. Alma, Mathiesen	A. N. Richer & Co.	124	
	PORTUGUESE.			
May	3 Bk. Amazonas,	J. C. Meyrelles		
	LUBECK.			
May	10 Bk. Alma, Bramstedt	D. Gowland & Co.		293
Jan.	26 Bk. Friedrich & Louise, Radhering	V. Casares & Sons	333	Falm'th.
	RUSSIAN.			
April	4 Bg. Rosina, Ek	Nicholson, Green & Co.	184	London.
May	3 Bg. Ida,	Freyer Brothers		
	SWEDISH.			
Mar.	19 Bg. Princessan Louise, Kihlmann	Lidelrothers & Co	398	N. York.
"	24 Bg. Cometen	Freyer Brothers		
	ORIENTAL.			
Mar.	29 Sch. Soma, Comerlingo	J. C. Meyrelles		127
May	12 Bgn. Neptune,	R. Delfino		
	HANOVERIAN.			
May	12 Sch. Ludwig & Elize, Biermann	Lezica & Co.		94

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Chasseur, Capt. Collier.

SPANISH—Corvette Mazarredo, Com. Topete.

To Let, in the Quinta of the undersigned,

two elegant and commodious dwelling house; the one containing 9, and the other 12 apartments. Thomas Whitfield.

WANTED,

To act as a Gentleman's servant, a lad of 12 or 13 years old, who can speak English and Spanish, and can be well recommended. Apply to No. 90, San Martin, before 9 o'clock, a. m.

For Sale, a mahogany counting room Desk. Apply to Calle Defensa, No. 7. a. 24—1 c.

WANTED, by an Englishman, a situation as Steward; would have no objection to take care of an invalid Gentleman in an English family. Address—G. G. at P. Fleming's, Ship Chandler, Calle Julio. M. 1—3 p.

To Rent, two or three very good rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire, No. 237, Calle General Lopez. m. 1—4 c.